

The Intelligencer.

Representative Waddell, Chairman of the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads, yesterday submitted to the Senate Postoffice Committee his report accompanying the bill approved by the House Committee providing for two month mail steamship lines between the United States and Brazil. The bill was brought before the House at the earliest opportunity.

We presume strenuous efforts will be made to put this bill through. It is the first bill that we have noticed that seems to be gotten up in the real interests of the country. No intelligent Congressman can fail to perceive that the great want of the country is an outlet for our surplus manufactures, and that whatever opens up to us the markets of South America, and for that matter of all other countries, upon an equal footing with other manufacturing nations must tend to lift the leaden weight of depression from our shoulders.

Those either in Congress or out of it, who look to the passage of the Silver Bill as a panacea for all the ills which oppress trade, will find themselves sorely disappointed. There must be other and wiser legislation to render the remonetization of silver of practical benefit to the country.

The enormous increase of productive power which grew up under the protection afforded by high tariffs during the war, when the government was not only a consumer but a swift destroyer, far surpassed the consumptive power of our people under the most favorable conditions of peace. To reduce production to the fair consumptive capacity of our home market, is in effect, to adopt the theory of the survival of the fittest, or, at least, of the financially strongest, thus consigning to the wall one by one our manufacturing establishments until supply and demand are in equilibrium. Our capacity to compete successfully with the world in the markets of the world whenever we have equal facilities for exportation of our manufactured products needs no demonstration beyond the fact that our cutlery, our cotton goods, and many other products will advantageously in the home markets of England and other countries. Recognizing as they must that the revival of American manufacturing industry depends upon increased facilities for reaching those markets which offer the greatest advantages, not only as non-producers of the goods we send them, but in the character of the commodities which they have to sell or trade to us in return, the proposed bill cannot but meet the approval of all honest men.

Brazil is a wonderful country, both in extent of territory and in variety of products. Its people are active and enterprising beyond any of their South American neighbors, and yet we have no communication with them save by a roundabout way. The same committee will also report a bill in favor of establishing a steamship mail line from Galveston, Texas, to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Heretofore most of our dealings with Mexico have been on the Texas border, and have not been of a pleasant or profitable character, yet Mexico is a country which we ought to have a profitable commerce. Indeed that is what we ought to have with all the South American States, and the bills about to be presented are the proper steps towards the desired end.

The New York Evening Post, in alluding to the nomination of Bayard Taylor to be Minister to Germany, says: "Perhaps no American knows more of the world outside of America than does Mr. Taylor. He has studied European lands and people and societies not in books merely, but by means of that personal examination and contact of which books never can wholly supply the place, and which go to the making of books. It is not merely the language of Germany which he has mastered, he has made a special study of Germany—German history, German literature, German life. We were about to say that, saying thus much, we have said all; but there is one thing more, and not the least important thing. In going out of America Mr. Taylor never has ceased to be an American. He is one of those travelers who do not think the loss of their own country by learning to think more of other countries."

DROWNED.

A young man from the Country of New York, named John T. Craly, was drowned in the river below the wharf boat Saturday night.

John T. Craly was drowned in the river, about half way between the wharf and water works, on Saturday night. His body was found by Messrs. Desilver, Huff, and Johnson Irwin and son, about half past ten yesterday forenoon. Coroner Stephens inquested the following jury: J. M. Johnson, Edward Glendinning, Henry C. Anderson, T. J. Lewis, Jas. S. Dwyer and J. Lashley.

After examining quite a number of witnesses jury returned a verdict of death by drowning—the cause of death being unknown—the best efforts of the jury to save the victim failing. On his body was found one silver watch and chain, one gold watch, one pocket book with \$11.30 in money, one silver ring, breast pin (star and moon) and other articles of minor value.

How John Craly got into the water is still a mystery.

Craly is a resident of Nebo. His brother and two brothers-in-law arrived in the city last night, and took charge of the remains of the deceased. He is a son of Michael Craly.

Mr. Craly's brother, in fact of the opinion that John had a considerable sum of money on his person when he left home on Friday morning. He exhibited a very large roll of "greenbacks" before starting for the city.

Robbery at McCoy's Station. A store was robbed at McCoy's Station, on the C. & P. R. R., Sunday night. Two suspected parties were traced to Steubenville, and lost track of there. The pursuers went on to Martin's Ferry yesterday morning and gave a description of the men. On the arrival of the steamer Ohio on her down trip, Officers McFarland and Duff boarded her and found the two men dressed in full suits of the stolen clothes. They were taken at once to Steubenville and lodged in jail.

HEWITT'S STORY.

That "Unwritten History" Finally Brought Out.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.

New York, February 17.—Mr. A. S. Hewitt prints the following card:

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir:—In view of the gravity of the statement published in the Sun of to-day, declared to have been transmitted by your Washington correspondent, whom I take to be Mr. A. M. Gibson, I do not at the moment in correcting the errors into which he has fallen, and the more serious deductions of the editorial article which comments upon this statement. In the course of the debate on Wednesday last, Mr. Tucker sent no paper or message of any kind to me, but, on the contrary, just as I was about to begin the statement which I was unexpectedly called upon to make to the House, I found that I could not remember the name of Mr. Pickett, and seeing Mr. Tucker in his seat I walked over to it, and asked him to give the name, because he had been on the committee before whom Pickett was a witness. Curiously enough, he could not recall the name, but just then I remembered it, and I returned at once to my place on the floor. There was no consultation with Mr. Tucker nor with Mr. Randall Gibson on any subject whatever, and if Mr. Gibson was there I do not remember having seen him.

Now as to the statement in regard to what took place at my house on Sunday, December 3, 1876. On that day I had an interview with President Grant, who, among other things, declared his belief in the right and duty of the President of the Senate to count and declare the Electoral votes. The statement published in the Sun of to-day, however, is entirely untrue, and I am sorry to say that it is a gross misstatement of the facts.

At the expiration of the morning hour further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition of the National Liberal League, signed by the officers thereof, and 10,000 persons residing in every State of the Union, favoring the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution separating Church and State. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Chaffee: To provide for the election of a Territorial Governor, Secretary and other territorial officers in the several Territories. Referred.

A resolution, by Mr. Beck, to have inquiry made into the legislation enacted on the introduction of yellow fever into the country, was adopted.

Mr. Cameron presented a resolution of the Council of Erie proposing to convey to the United States ground in that city upon condition that the Government will proceed to build a building suitable for the accommodation of the United States Courts and other United States officials. Referred.

Mr. Cameron also presented a petition from the American Iron and Steel Association remonstrating against any change in present rates of duties on imports. Referred.

Mr. Cameron, (Pa.), introduced a bill to reinstate certain officers of the U. S. Army, which was referred. It provides that all officers of the U. S. Army who served therein from the year 1861 to the year 1865, and who were discharged from the service on account of disability, and who were wounded and breveted for gallant service in the field and in action, and who were honorably mustered out of service under section 12, act of July 15, 1870, be reinstated and retired as of the date they were respectively mustered out.

Mr. Herford presented a memorial from the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governors of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee relative to the Indian Territory in the Ohio river and its tributaries, asking an appropriation to complete the Davis dam, near Pittsburgh. Referred.

Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the resolution instructing the committee to consider as to the expediency of reducing and readjusting the compensation of pensioners, and also as to the practicability of having pensioners paid directly from the Treasury of the United States, together with the views in writing of the various officers to whom the question had been submitted, and moved that they be printed and recommitted. So ordered.

Mr. Withers also gave notice that tomorrow he would call up for consideration Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows.

Mr. Dorsey submitted an amendment to the resolution recently submitted by Mr. Voorhees, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to procure certain information in relation to the companies on certain contingent land grants of the lands of the Indian Territory. The amendment instructs the committee to ascertain what amount of money has been expended by the several States in the Indian Territory in support of the delegates to Washington during the past five years, and in opposing the organization of civil government over said territory, and whether any such money has been taken from the school funds of any such tribe, and if so, what legislation is necessary to prevent in the future any diversion of such school funds from their legitimate purpose. It further instructs the committee to ascertain whether a civil form of government cannot be organized over the Indian Territory, and whether the lands now held in common by said Indians cannot be divided in severalty among the Indians without confirming the conditional grants of land to certain railroad corporations. Ordered printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the pre-emption laws.

Mr. Padlock, in explanation of the bill, said it was to allow a settler who had occupied a tract of land a year or more to change his settlement and take up on the homestead law, and the time spent on the former tract be counted as part of the five years required under the homestead law.

Senate bill to amend the act of March 2, 1877, to provide for the preparation and publication of a new edition of the revised statutes of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate the extent and condition of the lands of the United States in the State of Florida reserved for naval purposes, or for timber thereon for the use of the navy. Agreed to.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Silver Bill, with the Senate amendments, was returned to the House immediately after the commencement of the session to day and placed upon the Speaker's table with other accumulated business, which has the precedence.

After the reading of the Journal the roll was called.

The regular Monday call of the States for bills and joint resolutions was interrupted for the consideration of the reports from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Silver Bill may be reached to-day by a majority vote to set aside all previous business on the Speaker's table. A conference of the friends of the bill will be held immediately upon the adjournment this evening to consider the bill in its present form and determine their action.

On motion of Mr. Ewing the Bland Silver Bill, with the Senate Amendments, was ordered printed.

A bill compensating Geo. H. Giddings for mail service, rendered prior to the war, was passed. Yeas, 152; nays, 90.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Robertson: A resolution of the Louisiana Assembly in favor of the Texas Pacific Bill and the Bland Silver Bill.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.

Mr. Voorhees presented a petition of the citizens of Warren county, Indiana, praying for the remonetization of the silver dollar and the repeal of the specie resumption act.

The Vice President—It will be referred to the Committee on Finance under the last clause.

Mr. Voorhees—The repeal of the specie resumption act is yet to come, and I hope it will come soon.

A resolution that the Senate should consider the bills on the calendar, not objected to, was agreed to.

A bill to enable the Indians to become citizens, was taken up during the morning hour and Mr. White spoke in opposition.

At the expiration of the morning hour further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday next.

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Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said the Senate passed the bill they could for the body. The act of the house alone did not pass a law but both houses must unite on such a result. The opening up of this question in the House would be the proudest triumph for Wall Street.

Some of the members having retired, about forty-five remained. The question was disposed of by agreeing to a motion that the bill be referred to-morrow to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There were only three or four voices against the motion. This superseded other propositions which were not voted on. The Conference adjourned.

MINING MONEY.

A Five Thousand Dollar Package Extracted from the Mail—Arrest of the Suspected Thief, and Recovery of the Money.

CHICAGO, February 17.—In August of 1877 a registered package of at least \$5,000, and perhaps more, in \$5 notes on the Bank of Montreal, running from No. 142,000 up to 143,000, was sent by Bell & Southers, New York agents of the Bank, to Fort Benton, to Montana, for a wealthy Nebraska, who was then doing a very heavy business there in freight and trading. The package was checked regularly at Chicago, Omaha, Odessa, Corvallis, Helena and Benton, but when it was delivered to the consignee at the last named place, it was discovered to be a bogus package, there having been a substitution somewhere between New York and Fort Benton. News of the loss was telegraphed all along the line, and a vigorous investigation was begun. Though the investigation was kept up with great vigilance for months nothing was discovered until yesterday, when L. A. Harmon, Frank Rose, Abe Lipman and a man called "Spectacle Pete" were arrested here for the robbery, and \$5,000 of the money secured.

A Steamer on Fire in the East River.

NEW YORK, February 18.—This evening a fire broke out in the old steamer "Columbia," which was carrying a cargo of 20,000 tons of coal, and was bound for the East river, and extended to the engine rooms and cabins. Three alarms were sent out, as it was feared that the flames would spread to the dock, and in a short time a large force of firemen were congregated on the spot. The steamer was laden with 500 bales of cotton, North Carolina clay for porcelain, and fruit. The fire gained and smoldered in the cotton. Streams of water were turned on the vessel and water poured in large quantities into the hold with the intention of sinking her. The vessel was sunk after midnight and the fire extinguished. The cargo of the City of Dallas was insured for \$30,000, and belongs to various consignees, mostly cotton merchants. The steamer left Ferdinand, Florida, on Thursday last, and arrived here to-day. She was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1872, at a cost of \$125,000. She was 9,800 tons burden, and insured for \$50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE RECORD.

MOBILE, February 18.—Ches Carey & Co.'s large oil warehouse was burned this morning. Loss \$25,000.

SAVANNAH, February 18.—A large brick warehouse belonging to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, and leased to H. W. Conner & Co., was burned by an incendiary last night. The building contained 4,000 bales of cotton covered by \$200,000 insurance. Only 500 bales were saved.

THE 23d STREET FIRE.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The total loss by the 23d street fire last night was \$415,000; total insurance \$240,000.

CROOKEDNESS AND WICKEDNESS.

MEMPHIS, February 18.—Samuel Adler, alias Koch, left for New Orleans this morning on the Memphis and Mississippi Railroad. He is charged with numerous forgeries committed there. He says he had a partner named J. Koch in Chicago, who swindled him, and in order to get even with him he assumed his name and perpetrated numerous crimes with the intention of having his partner hanged for them.

Morris Field, a clothing merchant, who recently made an assignment was arrested to-day at the instance of New York creditors, charged with shipping goods to coin either two or four millions of silver dollars a month, but with such a restriction it was adhering to effect to a gold standard. He would not vote for it.

A break has occurred in the levee on the Yolo side of the river, about 6 miles below Washington, which has somewhat reduced the pressure on the levees. It has been snowing in the mountains and raining heavily in the valleys and all the streams have risen fast.

Robbery at Gratton.

GRATTON, February 17.—J. W. Hall's hardware store of this place was robbed on Friday night of a lot of revolvers and knives by three negroes. Two of them were captured.

A party of Garret county, Maryland, arrested Charles Casteel and Mary Ann Casey, of this place, yesterday, and took them to Oakland, Md., for robbing Brooks & Osborne's store, of that place, of a lot of fancy goods, &c. Theodore Clinton, implicated in the same robbery, is still at large.

Death of Two African Explorers.

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—Her Majesty's frigate Raleigh reported she on Rabbitt Island, is about again, having sustained no damage.

—A heavy storm has prevailed for 24 hours throughout the State of California, doing much damage.

—The greenback and silver men of New York, are making preparations for a monster demonstration at Gilmore's Garden.

—Mr. Kimball of the Church debt raiser on Sunday secured \$42,000 of the \$72,500 owing on Talmadge's Brooklyn Tabernacle.

—Operations have been resumed in the Lehigh coal regions, but will continue only for the present week, when another suspension will take place.

—Peter Cooper, of New York, has issued his manifesto on the silver question. He declares it the duty of the government to remonetize silver and to induce other nations to adopt a double standard. He attributes all the wretchedness of the country to the attempt to bring on specie payments.

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